

### Builean Ionnsachaidh | Learning outcomes

01	I know the names of countries in Europe.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
02	I know the names of the main cities in Scotland.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
03	I can ask and answer simple questions.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
04	I can ask where someone is from.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
05	I can say where I am from.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
06	I can ask where someone lives.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
07	I can say where I live.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
08	I can ask simple questions about places.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
09	I can talk about nationalities. I can greet people.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>

### Fàilte air ais | Welcome back

In this lesson we will be looking at place names in Gaelic and asking people where they are from and where they are living.

Some commands you will hear in class are given in the box to the right.

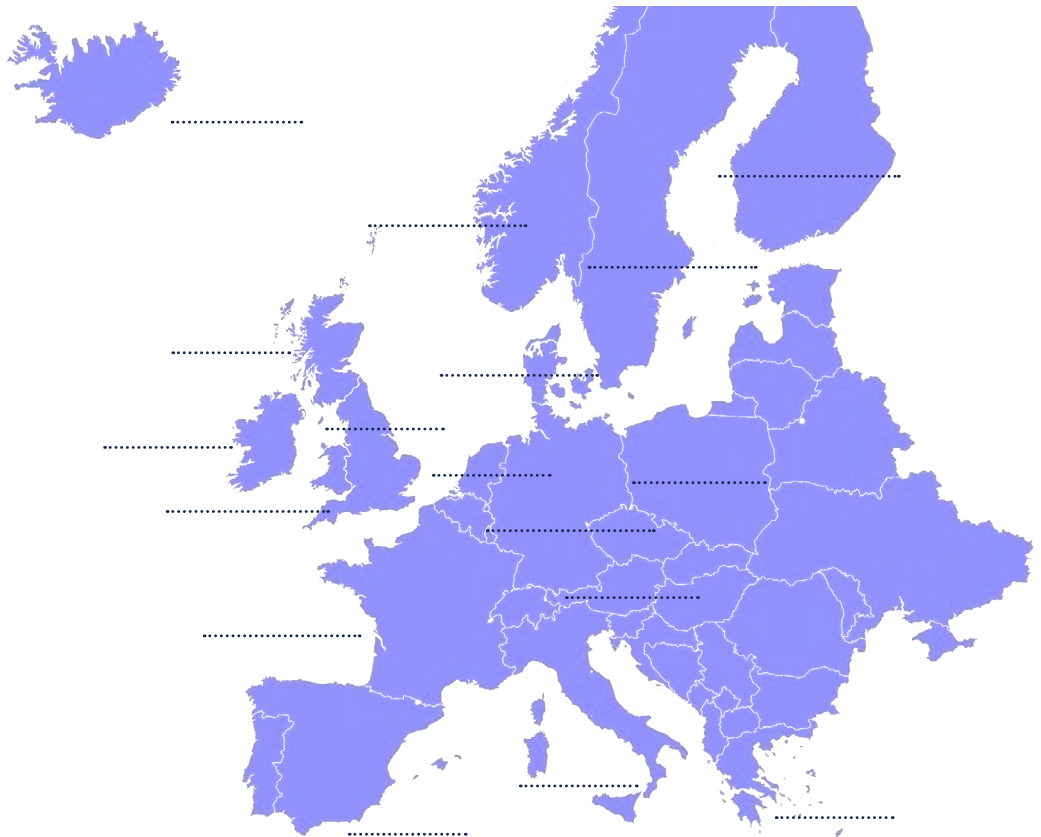
<b>Èist!</b>	<b>Èistibh!</b>
<b>Bruidhinn!</b>	<b>Bruidhnibh!</b>
<b>Leugh!</b>	<b>Leughaidh!</b>
<b>Sgrìobh!</b>	<b>Sgrìobhaidh!</b>



### 1. Ainmean-àite | Place names

Try and work out the names of these European countries in Gaelic, matching the names in the list with each **dùthaich** 'country' on the map.

Alba  
Sasainn  
Èirinn  
A' Chuimrigh  
An Spàinn  
An Fhraing  
An Eadailt  
A' Ghearmailt  
An Òlaind  
An Ostair  
An Danmhaig  
An t-Suain  
Nirribhidh  
An Fhionnlann  
A' Phòlainn  
Innis Tìle  
A' Ghreug



**Sgrìobh**  - Try and work out the names of these Scottish places in English:

**Glaschu** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Dùn Èideann** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Peairt** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Obar Dheathain** \_\_\_\_\_

**Steòrnabhagh** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Inbhir Nis** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Dùn Dè** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Fìobha** \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Cò às a tha thu? | Where are you from?

The question word **Cò** is used to ask where someone is from. This means 'who' or 'which', so this is like asking 'which (place) are you from?'

<b>Cò</b> Who, Which	<b>às</b> from, out of	<b>a tha</b> that is	<b>thu</b> you	?
<b>Tha</b> is, am	<b>mi</b> I, me	<b>à</b> from, out of	<b>Alba</b> Scotland	

REGULAR	EMPHATIC
mi	<b>mise</b>
thu	<b>thusa</b>
e	<b>esan</b>
i	<b>ise</b>
sinn	<b>sinne</b>
sibh	<b>sibhse</b>
iad	<b>iadsan</b>

People's names and other pronouns can replace the word **thu** in the question and **mi** in the answer.

**MÌNEACHADH** | EXPLANATION:

### À no Às

When there is no definite article 'the' in front of a place name, we use **à**

- **Tha Màiri à Alba.**

When there is a definite article in front of a place name, which is often the case with countries in Gaelic, we use **às**

- **Tha Juan às an Spàinn.**

**Sgrìobh**  - In the following sentences write **à** or **às** and the name of the country:

1. Tha Dòmhnall \_\_\_\_\_ Alba.
2. Tha Bethan \_\_\_\_\_ a' Chuimrigh.
3. Tha Pierre \_\_\_\_\_ an Fhraing.
4. Tha Jane \_\_\_\_\_ Sasainn.
5. Tha Saoirse \_\_\_\_\_ Èirinn.
6. Tha Hans \_\_\_\_\_ a' Ghèarmailt.

**Bruidhinn** 👤 - With a partner ask **Cò às a tha e, i, or iad?** and give an answer:



## A' Cheist | The Question

As well as **Cò às a tha thu?** 'Where are you from?', we can ask someone directly if they are from a certain place using the question form of the verb **A bheil?** 'Is, Are?' or the negative question **Nach eil?** 'Isn't, Aren't?'

<b>A bheil</b>	mi	à	Alba	?	→	✓ <b>Tha</b>	mi	à	Alba
<b>Nach eil</b>	thu		Èirinn			✗ <b>Chan eil</b>	thu		Èirinn
	e		Sasainn				e		Sasainn
	i	às	A' Chuimrigh				i	às	A' Chuimrigh
	sinn		An Eadailt				sinn		An Eadailt
	sibh		An Fhraing				sibh		An Fhraing
	iad						iad		

**Bruidhinn** 👤 - **Còmhradh a-rithist:** Ask other learners in your class **Cò às a tha thu?** or **A bheil thu à \_\_\_\_\_?** Give your answer when your partner returns the question.

**Cò às a tha thu?**

**Tha mi à | às \_\_\_\_\_ .  
Cò às a tha thu fhèin?**

→ Theirigibh gu [2A Duilleag Mìneachaidh, 2B Duilleag Obrach, 2C Duilleag Geama]

### 3. Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach? | Where are you living?

Read over the conversations in pairs before answering the following questions.

**Sgrìobh** ✎ - Using **Còmhradh a h-Aon** + **Còmhradh a Dhà** write where the people live:

1. Tha Dòmhnall a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tha Anndra a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tha Mòrag a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Tha Anna a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Còmhradh a h-Aon | Conversation One

**Anndra:** Sin thu, a Dhòmhnall! Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

**Dòmhnall:** Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann Anndra.  
Càit a bheil thu fhèin a' fuireach?

**Anndra:** Tha mise a' fuireach ann am Fìobha.

**Dòmhnall:** Oh glè mhath. 'S e àite snog a th' ann.

**Anndra:** 'S e. 'S e àite snog a th' ann.



#### Còmhradh a Dhà | Conversation Two

**Anna:** Uill, a Mhòrag. Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach a-nis?

**Mòrag:** Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Inbhir Nis.  
Agus sibh fhèin?

**Anna:** Tha mise a' fuireach anns a' Ghearasdan a-nis.

**Mòrag:** Abair thusa, Anna! 'S e àite brèagha a th' ann.



**Coimhead** 📺 - A1 Illustrated Scenarios: [www.youtube.com/@SpeakGaelic/playlists](https://www.youtube.com/@SpeakGaelic/playlists)

**àite** *m* | place

**baile** *m* | town

**taigh** *m* | house

**càr** *m* | car

**dùthaich** *f* | country

**eilean** *m* | island

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

## Ann an no Ann am



The letters **b, f, m, p** take **am** rather than **an**. You could try to remember these letters by using a phrase like 'Big Fat Mother Pig'

- **ann an Dùn Èideann**
- **ann am Fìobha**
- **ann an Glaschu**
- **ann am Muile**

## Sibh fhèin a-nis | Your turn now

**Bruidhinn** 🗣️ - Ask everyone in the class where they live. Try to remember and write down the place names in Gaelic. During this exercise, you might also need to use **anns** 'in the' which we will look at below.

## A' Cheist | The Question

Càit a bheil **thu** a' fuireach ? → **Tha mi** a' fuireach **ann an**  
**sibh** **Chan eil** **ann am 'bfmp'**

## 4. Tuiseal Tabhartach | Dative Case

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

## Anns a' | Anns an



**An Gearasdan** 'Fort William' or literally 'The Garrison' takes the definite article 'the': **An**, in this example. When a place name starts with the definite article, to say **ann an** 'in' the place, we need to use **anns** followed by the correct form of the definite article.

This gives us **An Tuiseal Tabhartach** or 'The Dative Case'. There are some important changes that we will need to become familiar with through the course, for a more in-depth explanation see **2A Duilleag Mìneachaidh**.

- Tha **an Gearasdan** brèagha.
- Tha Anna a' fuireach **anns a' Ghearasdan**.

Do you remember which country names start with the definite article: **A' Ghearmailt** 'The Germany', and which ones don't: **Alba** 'Scotland'? Answer the following questions using **ann an**, **ann am**, **anns a'** or **anns an**.

**Sgrìobh** 🖋️ - **Freagair na ceistean** | Answer the questions:

1. Càit a bheil Paras? \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Càit a bheil Lunnainn? \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Càit a bheil Cardiff? \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Càit a bheil Dùn Èideann? \_\_\_\_\_.

**Bruidhinn** 🗣️ - Ask and answer Question 1—4 in pairs. Add your own places to challenge your partner.

## 5. Nàiseantachd | Nationality

**'S e Albannach a th' annam**  
'I am a Scot'



**'S e Èireannach a th' annam**  
'I am an Irish person'



**'S e Albannach a th' ann**  
'He is a Scot'

To talk about nationality in Gaelic we use **'S e** and the preposition **ann an** meaning 'in'.

✔ <b>'S e</b>	<b>Albannach</b>	<b>a th' annam.</b>	(Alba)
✘ <b>Chan e</b>	<b>Èireannach</b>	<b>a th' annad.</b>	(Èirinn)
	<b>Sasannach</b>	<b>a th' ann.</b>	(Sasainn)
	<b>Eadailteach</b>	<b>a th' innte.</b>	(An Eadailt)
	<b>Spàinnteach</b>		(An Spàinn)

**Sgrìobh** 🖋️ - We have seen a number of prepositional pronouns with **ann an** 'in'.

Try and complete the table to the right as a class, the tutor will help if necessary.

<b>ann an + mi</b>	_____
<b>ann an + thu</b>	_____
<b>ann an + e</b>	_____
<b>ann an + i</b>	_____
<b>ann an + sinn</b>	_____
<b>ann an + sibh</b>	_____
<b>ann an + iad</b>	_____

**'S e Èireannach a th' innte**  
'She is an Irish person'

# 6.

## Dè seòrsa àite? | What sort of place?

Both Dòmhnall and Mòrag used **'S e** in the conversations above. We use **'S e** to say a thing 'is a thing': **'S e baile a th' ann** 'It is a town', **'S e baile mòr a th' ann** 'It is a big town', **'S e \_\_\_\_\_ a th' ann.** 'It is a \_\_\_\_\_!'

<b>mòr</b> <i>adj</i>   big, large	<b>trang</b> <i>adj</i>   busy	<b>grànda</b> <i>adj</i>   ugly, nasty
<b>brèagha</b> <i>adj</i>   lovely, pretty	<b>beag</b> <i>adj</i>   small, little	<b>sàmhach</b> <i>adj</i>   quiet

Dè seòrsa	àite	a th' ann ?	→	✔ 'S e	àite	mòr	a th' ann.
	baile			✘ Chan e	baile	brèagha	
	taigh				taigh	trang	
	càr				càr	beag	
	eilean				eilean	grànda	
						sàmhach	

## A' Cheist | The Question

We use **An e** to ask a direct question about what a person, place or thing is **An e \_\_\_\_\_ a th' ann?** 'Is it a \_\_\_\_\_?'

An e	àite	mòr	a th' ann ?	→	✔ 'S e	àite	mòr	a th' ann.
	baile	brèagha			✘ Chan e	baile	brèagha	
	taigh	trang				taigh	trang	
	càr	beag				càr	beag	
	eilean	grànda				eilean	grànda	
		sàmhach					sàmhach	

**Bruidhinn** 🗣️ - **Còmhradh a-rithist:** Ask the other learners in your class **Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?** and questions using **An e \_\_\_\_\_ a th' ann?** to find out about the places where your classmates live.

→ Theirigibh gu [2A Duilleag Mìneachaidh, 2B Duilleag Obrach, 2C Duilleag Geama]